

The Daily Gazetteer.

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UPON reading the *Craftsman* of Saturday last, I could not help thinking it exceedingly natural to find Mr. D'Anvers inveighing against STEADINESS in the Conduct of Princes; because he must undoubtedly look upon it as the greatest Obstacle to his Ambition; he must know, that the Want of Firmness in his Prince, would be as propitious to his Wishes, as it would be destructive of the People's Happiness.

We must expect therefore that all his Artillery will be levelled at this cardinal Virtue, this Fortitude of the Mind, so essential to a good Governor, and by which alone he can be superior to all the Frauds, and all the Malice of politick Deceivers; we must expect to see every Artifice employed to depreciate this Merit, and recommend a fickle changeable Conduct.

For this Purpose we are told, that because bad Princes have suffered by espousing the Conduct of wicked Ministers, therefore good Princes ought not to support their most faithful Servants; and with this View it is pretended, that the defamatory Harangues of disappointed private Ambition, are popular Complaints; and the Suggestions of Envy the Voice of the People.

Nothing is more true, than that Faction will always call itself the People, and style its Sedition and Murmurs popular Uneasiness and popular Complaints; and as some Degree of Faction is perhaps inseparable from free States, so it is of the highest Importance that the Governors of such States should carefully distinguish between the Rage of Envy, the Malice of Party, and the Remonstrances of a Nation, the Cries of a whole People.

A Prince that is either unable to make this Distinction, or who does not attend to it, will plunge himself and his Country into inextricable Difficulties and Distresses: He will see himself made the Shuttlecock of Faction, and every Blast of Envy will be able to shake his Quiet.

It is our Happiness to be governed by a Prince, who can distinguish between Sedition and Patriotism, between his People and a Faction, and have Reason, from all his Conduct, to believe, that he will never disregard the Complaints of his People; so we have Cause to hope, that he will never give up his Ministers a Sacrifice to the Malice of their Enemies, and expose his own Peace, and the Peace of his Subjects, to the Mercy of every ambitious, disgusted Statesman.

WHAT therefore the *Craftsman* says against the Friends of the Ministry, is as false as it is wicked, that because some wise Princes have been justly celebrated in History for supporting their Ministers against unjust Opposition, they infer, that it is always impolitick in a Prince to regard the Complaints of his People, and represent it as a Mark of Flexibility, beneath the Dignity of a great Prince.

No Man, I say, ever made any such Inference. This is all *Caleb's* own Forgery, and one of those Frauds, by the Aid of which our mock Patriots hope to succeed.

The Inference that the Friends of the Government have made, from observing through all History, that the wisest Princes have supported their Ministers against unjust Opposition, has been only this, That as the good Influence of such a Conduct, both on the People's Happiness and the Prince's Quiet, is confirmed by all Experience; so it concerns a Prince, in the highest Manner, to distinguish carefully between an Opposition from Faction, and an Opposition from Patriotism; and if he finds his Servants attacked by unjust Opposition, to support them against it with invincible Firmness.

THIS has been the Doctrine of the Friends of the Government, and the Truth and Expediency of it is to be maintained against all Opposers. Nothing indeed can be of more fatal Consequence in a free State, in a Country where the Press is open, than for a Prince to be without this Steadiness of Mind, this firm Attachment to the Dictates of an impartial Judgment. It would put it into the Power of every Man in England to alter the Measures of his Government, and have his Ministers removed, whenever he should please; for it would be only necessary to publish some seditious Invectives

weekly, or daily Libels on the Government, and then christen them popular Complaints, pretend they were the Voice of the People, and demand an Alteration of the Ministry; and in this Manner what the *Craftsman* recommends might be brought to pass: The King might be obliged to change his Ministers once a Year, or oftner; but he might depend upon it, that, if he did, he would nevertheless always be at Odds with such People, and that they would always be endeavouring to return him ill Offices, and make him uneasy, tho' he should change his Ministers every Moon.

BUT Mr. D'Anvers informs us, that Kings are less qualified than others; I suppose he means himself, to judge of the Abilities or Integrity of Ministers; and that of all People in the World, a Prince is most liable to Deception in such Cases: For God's Sake! what can be design'd for our Instruction here, unless it be that as according to Mr. D'Anvers, Kings are of all People the most easy to be deceived in the Choice of their Ministers; so they ought of all People the least to be trusted with it; and as *Caleb* is, of all People, least easy to be deceived, so he ought of all People most to be confided in; by Consequence that the Choice of all Ministers should be transferred from his Majesty to *Pope D'Anvers*.

As to those, who are for still leaving to his Majesty the Choice of his own Servants, they may perhaps object to Mr. D'Anvers's superior Judgment, and be as much at a Loss to find out his Infallibility, as they are to conceive what could possibly put it into his Head, that of all People, a Prince is most easy to be deceived: Has he found it so? Has he found Princes so easy to be deceived, as he would have them to be? Is it his Success that flatters him into these idle Notions? And will he never learn, that a Conduct full of Absurdities and Inconsequencies, will at length deceive nobody, much less his Prince?

Mock Patriots may fill their Mouths with Lamentations, and pretend to weep over the oppressed, undone State of their Country; but if a Prince sees himself surrounded with the joyful Acclamations of a grateful and happy People; if he sees that the Cry of Oppression comes not from the Oppressed, but from the rich and powerful Rivals of his Ministers; if he sees that there would be no Mouth open in Complaint, had his Servants no Competitors; the *Craftsman* will be mistaken in fancying that he will be of all People the most easily deceived.

THE Opposers of the Administration may pretend, that they are not Enemies to the King himself, and that their Measures are not calculated to subvert his Government; but if a Prince sees that all the avowed Enemies of his Family, all the open Foes to his Government, with Success to their Measures; and have no Hopes of prevailing, but under their Banner, and through the Destruction of the present Ministers: such Pretences will not deceive him, whatever the *Craftsman* may think.

THE Enemies of the Ministry may desire to have it believed, that their Opposition arises neither from private Disappointment, nor personal Enmity, nor Hatred to our Constitution and Liberties; but if it be notorious to all the World, that all the Leaders of it are either disappointed Whigs or veteran Jacobites, such Professions will not be able to mislead.

THE Faction may profess an high Regard for the Revolution Settlement, and acknowledge that it has brought our Government almost to that State of Perfection, in which we may sit down without Anxiety; but if at the same time they tell us, that the Revolution has introduced a Power a thousand Times more terrible than lawless Prerogative, a more horrible Slavery than absolute Tyranny, a legal Slavery; neither Prince nor People can be deceived about the Sincerity of their Affection for the Revolution Settlement.

OUR Mock Patriots may pretend great Concern for our Liberties, and that they believe them in imminent Danger from our Army; but when they propose to secure us from this Danger, by making the Army Independent, no Man can mistake the Sincerity of their Professions.

THEY may be visibly pained at the Prospect of universal Peace, and yet they may pretend to rejoice with the Publick, and that their Uneasiness only rises from a Suspicion, that our Ministers have not had sufficient

Honour in procuring it; but this will not deceive the meanest of Mankind.

IF a Prince should see, that under a Constitution, where, by the Confession of his Enemies, his Prerogative was so limited, that his People had nothing to fear from it, it was nevertheless objected to his Ministers, that they had never attempted to abridge him of this just Prerogative, he would not be so liable to Deception as the *Craftsman* imagines; he would easily discover the Designs of those who would strip him of his lawful Authority, and reduce him to a Cypher.

IF he should see himself possessed of a Parliamentary Revenue, by the free and willing Voice of his People, and hear these Abridgers of his Power, accusing his Ministry of having never attempted to diminish his Support, can it be thought that he would not behold all these Proceedings of the Opposers of his Government coinciding together, and tending all to one Point, a Change of the Constitution? Or, is it to be imagined, that a Prince would in this Case fall under Mr. D'Anvers's Description, and be of all Men most liable to Deception?

BRITANNUS.

An EPIGRAM, occasion'd by the last CRAFTSMAN.

SAYS D'Anvers, Oracle of Strife,
I will maintain it true with Life,
Of all Mankind, (I'll prove the thing)
'Tis easiest to deceive a King:
Prove it, cries *Davus*, without doubt,
Your ten Years Labours make it out.

VERSES occasioned by the last CRAFTSMAN.

ROUND *Caleb* stood the grumbling Crowd,
When thus their Chief was heard aloud:
Attend my Votaries, every Man,
Of Jacobites, or Tory Clan,
A Grievance I'll to you unfold,
A greater sure was never told;
Tho' you can witness with your Tears,
Through all my Warfare of ten Years,
My Task has been one ceaseless Cry,
Of Ruin, Woe, and Slavery;
Yet heavier Ills are left behind,
And now the Cause of all I find;
Your British Kings their Place abuse,
And will themselves presume to chuse
Their Ministers. Oh monstrous Deed!
'Tis this that makes your Country bleed;
Nor ever will your Woes have End,
'Till from the Crown this Power you rend.
Princes the least of all can tell,
Whether their Servants, serve them well.
What, give a King the Power to chuse
Whom he shall please, or to refuse,
Whom we would have his Servants be!
Let him be chain'd, let us be free;
So spoke the Chief, the Crowd were taught
That *Huzzas* were by Bribery bought;
Yet knew they to approve his Cause,
And all his Votaries bish'd Applause;
They shew'd, as usual, their Acclaim,
By spurning at their Sovereign's Name;
All feel the Spirit of their Chief,
And cry, with him, they'll have Relief.
Servants to chuse, a weighty Thing!
And far too mighty for a King!
They vow, they'll have an able Guide,
And never more in Kings confide,
When to direct, there's few have Wit;
But Princes most of all unfit:
But what they knew not to adjust,
Was where they next should fix the Trust,
Caleb perceiv'd them in a Streight,
And willing to prevent Debate,
Rais'd a second Time his Voice,
And shew'd them where to fix their Choice;
This Point, he cry'd, we'll soon decide,
My Friends, you all are qualify'd;
And I'm your Oracle, you know,
Myself has often told you so.

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Let but then your *Sovereign's Choice*,
Be rul'd by my unerring Voice.
I'll warrant, in your *Prince's* spite,
Hereafter Things shall all go right;
I will not leave it in his Power,
To keep a *Minister* an Hour,
Unless he wisely chuses me,
In that, my Friends, you'll all agree,
And then to change will be as ill,
As now to fix against our Will.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland, and another from France, with these Advices.

N. B. In the Dates of the foreign Articles we shall now, and for the future, conform to our own, which is called the Old Style, as the most easy and natural Computation for an English Reader.

Vienna, Jan. 24.

ON the 21st Instant, which was the Day after the Duke of Lorain demanded the Archduchess in Marriage, the Ministers of State, and Privy Counsellors, both of the Emperor and the Duke of Lorain, met in the Hall of the Emperor's Privy Council, and in a Moment after came their Imperial Majesties, accompanied by the Archduchess their eldest Daughter, and by the Duke of Lorain. As soon as they had all taken their Places, the Count de Sintzendorf, the great Chancellor, with an audible Voice, read the Act, whereby the said Duke and the Archduchess renounce all manner of Right or Title to the Emperor's Succession, and promise to conform to the Order established upon that Head, by virtue of the Pragmatick Sanction, and the Right of Primogeniture. The Act imports in Substance, '1. That if the Emperor should happen to have an Archduke, the Archduchess Maria Theresia, and her Descendants, whether Male or Female, shall renounce in the Favour of such Heir, all manner of Right or Capacity of succeeding to the Imperial Crown. 2. That if the said Princess should happen to have no Male Issue; and her Sister the Archduchess Mary Magdalen should have such Issue, the said Male Issue alone shall have the Right to that Succession, to the Exclusion of the Daughters of the first Archduchess. 3. That the Duke of Lorain, as to his own Person, shall never pretend to the least Right of Succession to the Hereditary Dominions of the House of Austria.'

The said Duke set out Yesterday for Presbourg, where, 'tis said, he is to resign the Post of Vicar-General of Hungary, and to be back again by the 31st Inst. which is the Day before that appointed for the Marriage. The Prince de Ligne is arrived here from Brussels, to compliment the Archduchess on her Marriage, and he brings her a Present from the States of Brabant. At the same time the Empress is actually preparing the Linnen and other Cloaths, which she designs as a Present for her, and are to be exposed the 26th, 27th, and 28th to publick View, in the Apartment of her Imperial Majesty; and 24 Cannon are getting ready to be planted before the Palace, in order to be fired at the Nuptials. On the 16th Instant, when M. du Theil, the French Minister, made his first Visit to Hamel Bruyninx, Envoy Extraordinary of the States General, he assured him, *That he had express Orders from the King his Master, to correspond in mutual Confidence with the Minister of their High Mightinesses.* 'Tis said that the Emperor has consented to give all the Securities demanded by the Spanish Court, for the Possessions yielded to the King Don Carlos by the Preliminary Articles; so that 'tis no longer to be doubted but his Catholick Majesty will forthwith accede to the said Preliminaries, and that, after that is done, it will not be long ere the Peace is signed.

L O N D O N.

Last Sunday Se'nnight being the Day fixed for the Duke of Lorain's Marriage, the Archduchess, Governors of the Austrian Netherlands, was complimented thereupon in the Morning, by the Nobility of both Sexes; the foreign Ministers, and a great many other Persons of Distinction, at Brussels; after which she dined in Publick, with a fine Concert of Musick; and in the Evening went, with a numerous Attendance, to the Town-house, where she placed herself under a stately Canopy, in a Gallery erected before the House, from whence she saw a curious Fire-work kindled, which the Magistrates had prepared in the great Square, where at the same time Squibs were thrown at a Bird full of Fire-works, fixed upon a tall Pole, there being a Prize of 400 Florins for the Person that first set it on Fire. After this the Archduchess supped in the Hall of the States of Brabant, and the Entertainment concluded with a grand Ball, which held till next Morning. The Town-house was not only illuminated magnificently,

but there were fine Illuminations in several Parts of the City. And they write from Antwerp, that there were the like Rejoycings upon the same Occasion in that and the other principal Towns of the Austrian Netherlands.

They write from Leghorn, that all the Pyrates in the Harbour of Tunis are unriggered; and that the Dey has detach'd his Son with a Body of Troops to besiege Chirovano, to which the late Dey was retired with the Remains of his Army. Advices from Barbary, by the same Canal, confirm, that the Differences among the Moors of Fez and Morocco increase every Day, and that several Parties are form'd there, whose Leaders have set themselves up for Kings. — Other Letters from Leghorn tell us, that an Algerine Corsair being lately drove by a Storm upon the Coast of Provence, and obliged to put in at Toulon, was permitted to stay there, but the Commandant of the Town hearing that some Christian Slaves were on board, caused them immediately to be set ashore. The Dey of Algier no sooner heard the News, but he complained of it to the Consul and the Chancellor of the French Nation. The Consul represented, that it was a Proceeding very consistent with the most Christian King's Right of searching the Algerine Ships that touch at his Ports; however he promised to write about it to his Court. — 'Tis added, that when the Dutch Consul at Algier went to the Dey to receive the 2000 Pieces of Eight, which he had promised as an Indemnification for the Sale of the Effects that were on board the Dutch Ship Jane and Elizabeth, the Dey would fain have put him off with a Chest full of paltry Sabres, which he pretended was worth more than the Sum stipulated; but the Dutch Consul refus'd to take it.

They write from Madrid, that the Spanish Court is very uneasy at the Increase of the Emperor's Troops in Italy, and that Don Joseph Patinho Secretary of State, lately declared by his Master's Order, to the Marquis de Vaugrenant, 'That at a Time when his Catholick Majesty is ready to come into Measures for re-establishing the general Peace, he was surprized to hear, that the Number of the Imperialists in Italy became every Day more considerable. And he added, That if the Imperial Forces continued to defile that Way, his Majesty would be under a Necessity to augment his Troops there in like Manner, and to send more thither out of the Kingdom.' To this the Marquis returned such an Answer, as removed all Umbrage that had been taken.

Mean time according to Letters from Italy, the Emperor's Army there is already augmented to 58,000 Men, and the Contributions which the Inhabitants of the Ecclesiastical State only are to furnish for their Maintenance, are computed at 600,000 Crowns per Month. They add, that the Imperialists that were supposed to have left the Veronese, are returned again into that Republick; and that the Gentlemen who have Country Seats on the Banks of the River Brenti, have been obliged to remove with their Furniture, &c. to Verona and Venice; and that the Duke de Montemar hearing that a Body of Imperialists was advancing towards Perausa on the Frontiers of Tuscany, sent a Menace to the Commander, that, if he continued his March, he would break the Armistice; whereupon he thought fit to return.

Yesterday Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Toller were called to the Degree of Serjeants at Law, on which Occasion they gave a grand Entertainment to the Judges, King's Council, and Serjeants, at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, of which Society they were both Members.

Days appointed for holding the Assizes for the Norfolk Circuit.

Lord Chief Justice Reeves, Mr. Baron Thompson. Bucks, Monday 8th March, at Aylsbury.

Bedford, Thursday 11th March, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday 13 March, at the Town of Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday 15th March, at the Castle of Cambridge.

Norfolk, Thursday 18th March, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Monday 22d March, at St. Edmundsbury.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-half. India 171 1-4th. South Sea 95 1-half for the Opening. Old Annuity 110 1-half. New ditto 109 1-4th. Three per Cent. Annuity 101 1-8th to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 110 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 103. London Assurance 13 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 17s. to 18s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 16s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 51. 6s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 4 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 3s. Welsh ditto, 21. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

THE Dealers in Tea are desired to meet at the Swan Tavern in Exchange Alley, this Day, being the 16th Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon on Special Affairs.

This Day is Published,
PROPOSALS for printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
A Translation of Horace's Odes and Epodes, into English Verse
By THOMAS HARE, Master of Blandford School in Dorsetshire.

Proposals may be had, and Subscriptions taken in by T. Astley, at the Roses over-against the North Door of St. Paul's.

This Day is Published,
[Price Two SHILLINGS]
THE Alliance between Church and State:
Or, The Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion and a TEST LAW. Demonstrated from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the Fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations. In three Parts. The first, treating of a CIVIL and RELIGIOUS SOCIETY: The second of an ESTABLISHED CHURCH; and the Third, of a TEST LAW.
Printed for Fletcher Gyles, over-against Gray's Inn in Holborn.

Where may be had, Price 1 s. 6d.
An Essay on Human Life. The 2d Edition corrected and much enlarged by the Author.
As also a Letter to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in Defence of the Doxology to be used at the reading the Gospels. price 4 d.

On Saturday next will be Published,
(Containing Eight Sheets in Folio for 1 s.)
N^o LXXXVIII. being the First Number of the Fourth Volume, of

MR. BAYLE'S HISTORICAL and CRITICAL DICTIONARY carefully collated with the several Editions of the Original, in which many Passages are restored, and the Whole greatly augmented, particularly with a Translation of the Quotations from eminent Writers in various Languages. Revised and corrected.

By M. DES MAIZEAUX, F.R.S.

Printed for Messieurs Knapton, Midwinter, Brothman, Bettesworth and Hitch, Hazard, Tonson, Innys and Manby, Ward and Wickett, Meadows, Woodward, Motte, Hinchliff, Walthoe Jun. Symon, Cox, Ward, Brown, Longman, Birt Bickerton, Astley, Austen, Gilliver, Lintor, Walpole and Willcock.

N. B. By the Advice of several Learned and Ingenious Gentlemen, the Undertakers of this Translation determined to preserve Mr. Bayle's Work entire. But for those who shall desire it, they intend to print (by Way of Supplement) at Three Half-pence per Sheet, The Lives of the most eminent Men, particularly those of Great Britain and Ireland, not mentioned by Mr. Bayle; towards which they have been already favoured with many valuable Materials, never yet published.

This Day is Published,
In Two VOLUMES, Octavo,
THE History of Marshal TURENNE.

The first Volume contains the Life of the Marshal, written (originally in French) by the Chevalier RAMUS, Author of the Travels of Cyrus.

The second contains the Authorities for the preceding History; the Memoirs of the Marshal's Campaigns, written with his own Hand; Memoirs written by the Duke of York, afterwards King James the Second, &c.

N. B. Any Person may have the Second Volume separate. Printed for J. Bettesworth, and sold by A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch in Pater-noster-Row, and T. Woodward in Fleet-street.

Where may be had,
The Political Works of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Esq. in one Volume 8vo. And
The fifth Edition of the Travels of Cyrus, in one Volume 12mo.

The only infallible and speedy Cure for the most confirmed LEPROSY, either of the Moist or Dry Kind, That has been sold for several Years by Mr. Parre, in Door-head Court, Fleet-street, with much, and happy Benefit to the Publick; but, since his Decease, is sold now only by Mr. Read, for 5 s. a Pot, with Directions, at his House in White-Fryars.

N. B. You turn in just by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-street, and in the great Corner House in White-Fryars; James Read, in great Letters, is wrote over his Door.

AND for all Leprous, and other scabrous

Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only sure and easy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleasant Electuary, which after all the usual Methods and Medicines, and even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates those inveterate Maladies, tho' of many Years standing, so as never to return again, accomplishing that in a few Days, which no other Means can possibly perform in many Months, and that with the greatest Safety in the World, and without any Confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundreds.

Common Itches, and other slight Foulnesses of the Skin, are pleatly cured almost in an Instant, without Trouble; and, for the worst Scabbiness, and most grievous Leprosy, may certainly be depended upon as absolutely infallible, as the Patients themselves in three Days Time will assuredly find.